THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, June 21, 1808. No. 1135.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the subscriber, at his *Book and Stationary Store*, Pittsburgh,

THE MEDICAL GUIDE,

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND YOUNG PRACTITIONERS IN PHYSICK AND SURGERY:

Being a complete practical system of *MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE*:

Exhibiting a comprehensive view of the latest and most important discoveries in medicine, pharmacy, &c.

First American, from the *fourth London edition*, considerably enlarged and improved.

By *RICHARD REECE*, M. D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Author of the *medical and chyrurgical pharmacopœae*; a treatise on *Lichen Islandicus*, &c.

The London Reviewers represent this work to be *a most valuable performance; more scientific and judicious than the domestic medicine of Buchan, which they have no doubt it will entirely supercede.*

The subscriber, having engaged a considerable part of the American edition, is enabled to sell at the Philadelphia publication price, and to allow a reasonable discount to those who engage a number of copies.

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

CONTENTS [somewhat abridged.]

PART I.

Family Dispensatory.

Of the advantages of the family medicine chest.
A list of medicine essentially necessary to furnish it.
Of the properties, doses, &c. &c. of ditto.
Explanation of the weights and measure, and a table of the doses of medicine adapted to different ages, &c.
A collection of the most useful family prescriptions.

Appendix to the Family Dispensatory.

Of the properties of prepared charcoal, and method of using it for the purpose of cleaning the teeth.
Of the properties, &c. and method of preparing Indian arrow root
Of the properties of lime water, with directions for making it.
Ditto barley water.
Of the means of fumigating infected chambers, &c. and preventing the progress of contagious fevers.
Of the means of counteracting the effects of different poisons, mineral, vegetable and animal.
Of suspended animation and means of recovery.
Of the treatment of a fit of intoxication.
Of blood letting.
Of the treatment of substances lodged in the gullet, or taken into the stomach.
Ditto of substances and insects lodged in the ear.
Of the ordinary management, cloathing, feeding and exercise of children.
Instructions for the choice of a wet nurse.
Of the diseases of children, of inward fits, dentitions, worms.
Of swelling of the breasts of infants.
Of inflamed or sore eyes. Of galling.
Of the red gum Of the thrush
Of lichen islandicus, or Iceland moss, its efficacy in pulmonary consumption, and method of using.
A table of diet for invalids, viz. low or fever diet, restorative or convalescent, generous or full diet.
Description and enumeration of different medicine chests.

PART II.

Of ague, apoplexy, asthma, billious affections, bleeding at the nose, blood discharged from the urinary passages, biles, bruises and sprains, burns and scalds, cancer, cataract, catarrh, coryza, and influenza, chin cough, chicken pox, chilblains, cholic, consumption of the lungs, convulsive fits, corns, costiveness, coughs, cow pox, cramp in the stomach, croup, cuts, deafness, diabetis, diarrhaea or looseness, dropsy, dysentary, epilepsy, eruptions of the skin, excoriations, fainting or syncope, films or specks on the eyes, flatulency, female complaints, gout, gutta, serena, head ache, heartburn, hickup, hooping cough, hypochondriasis, vapours or lowness of spirits, hysteric passion, incontinence of urine, indigestion, inflamatory fever, inflamation of the brain, eyes, intestines, throat, lungs, of influenza, intermittent fever or ague, itch, jaundice, king's evil or schrophula, leprocy, locked jaw, lumbago, measles, melancholy, mumps, nervous diseases, nettle rash, night mare, palpitation of the heart, palsey, piles, pleurisy, putrified sore throat, rheumatism, rickets, rupture, saint Anthony's fire, saint Vitus' dance, scald head, scarlet fever, scurvy, sciatica, small pox, spitting of blood, strangury, sweating, tenesmus, tooth-ache, typhus or putrified fever, vomitting, ditto of blood, water brash, warts, watery head, wen, whites, white swelling, whitloe, worms.—*Index to the first and second parts.*

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

The Brethren of Lodge No. 45, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, in Maj. Stewart's, on Friday the 24th inst. St. John's Day, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. from whence they will proceed in procession to the Presbyterian meeting house, where a sermon will be delivered. Neighboring brethren are invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

H. HASLET, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1808.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY fram the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 28th May, an apprentice to the Gunsmith trade, named JAMES MEHAFFY, between 14 and 15 years of age; took no cloathing but what he had on, consisting of tow trowsers, shirt and cotton jacket. The above will be given to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, but no charges.

HENRY WOLF.

June 4, 1808.

Stolen or strayed from the subscriber, living in Crow's Bottom, Beaver county, in June, 1807, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, six years old, a natural trotter, had on a bell with a leather collar tied with four whangs, a few hairs of white in her forehead—no other marks or brands perceivable. Twenty Dollars reward will be given for the mare and thief, or Ten for the Mare, and all reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM HAMMOND.

June 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Margaret Ray has behaved in an improper and unbecoming manner, and thereby has compelled me to separate from her, I hereby caution all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date

JOHN RAY.

Allegheny county, Robinson township, June 11, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an Apprentice to the Tanning Business, named ALEXANDER PORTER, about 16 years of age, stout made, took no cloathing but what he had on. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber. WILLIAM HAYS.

May 30, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

Have removed to the corner of Market and Third Streets, to the Store lately occupied by *M'Candless and Cochran*, where they have opened an extensive assortment of

Hardware, and Dry Goods

suitable for the approaching season, all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1808.

WANTED,

30 or 40 good Saddle Horses. Apply as above.

☞ *We ask of the People of the Western Country, an attentive perusal of the following excellent Address to the Citizens of Northampton County.*

TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,—The resolution of a numerous meeting of the citizens of this county, held at Allen Town, on the 25th of May, who nominated JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh as a person highly qualified to fill the important station of Governor of this Commonwealth, when the constitutional term of the present chief magistrate shall expire, has devolved on us the duty of addressing you in favor of that nomination.—We fulfil this duty with pleasure, because we can conscientiously perform it on grounds and considerations alike honorable to the candidate who has been proposed, and just to the people to whom he has been recommended.

All parties will agree in the sentiment, that the advancement of a proper person to the office of the first executive magistrate is of infinite importance to the public and private prosperity of any community; and all honest men will confess, that to qualify a man to exercise its high functions with propitious effects requires a rare assemblage of virtues and talents, the happy combination of superior knowledge and mature experience, with republican manners and unsullied probity. In this respect, the character of James Ross will proudly challenge competition and comparison, not only with the other candidates who have been named, but with any citizen of the state or union. It can be said of him, without fear of contradiction, that he is second to none, for any or all of the qualifications which have been mentioned.

His acknowledged abilities and amiable private deportment recommended him at an early period, to the confidence of the citizens of that part of the state in which he resided, and who were best able to appreciate his merits.—In 1789 he was elected by the county of Washington, a deputy to the state convention; and of that respectable assembly was not an inactive, but a most useful and influential member. He was one of the committee of five which reported the draft of our present excellent constitution; and in the subsequent discussions developed those truly republican principles, and displayed that political knowledge and sagacity, which designated the man, to whom his country could confide the most important trusts. Accordingly, in the spring of 1794, he was elected by the legislature to represent this state in the senate of the United States, for the unexpired residue of the constitutional term of six years, during a part whereof the disagreement of the two houses had occasioned a vacancy, much to the public prejudice.

In this high and dignified position, during the administration of the illustrious Washington, and at a time when the first talents of the union were engaged in the public service, James Ross, amidst the assembled sages of the nation, inferior to none respected by all, acquired a reputation which did equal honor to himself and to the state he represented. Such was his usefulness, and such the confidence reposed in him, that at the expiration of his first term of office in 1797, he was again elected a senator with general approbation, for another term of six years; being the only person since the organization of the general government, who has enjoyed the singular honor of being twice appointed by this state to that very important station.

It is not, therefore, an obscure individual of doubtful qualifications, or of untried merit, who is thus recommended to your choice; but a citizen who, inheriting superior powers from nature, has matured his talents in the school of experience—who has long and repeatedly received the most distinguished proofs of public confidence—who has done honor to every situation in which public confidence has placed him—who in every capacity, whether in public or private life, has supported an unblemished reputation, whose abilites are unquestionable, and who is not more remarkable for the superiority of his acquirements and the soundness of his judgment than for the discretion of his temper and the affability of his manners.

It is the peculiar felicity of James Ross to have attracted to himself, by his amiable qualities, an uncommon mass of private friendship; and perhaps no better test can be relied on for the estimate of character. No man in Pennsylvania has more numerous personal friends; friends of every political denomination, whose attachment has equally defied the the asperities of political opposition and the repulsive influence of party irritation. The respect for his character has constantly improved on more intimate acquaintance with it He is esteemed by all who know him, and beloved by those who know him best.

We request you fellow citizens, to inquire of your friends and connections from the western counties, with whom you may have occasion to converse: and we venture to foretell that our representation will be found to contain the unexaggerated truth. If our individual testimony could add to the evidence of a reputation so well established, some of us, who have had the happiness of a personal acquaintance with him, are able to vouch for the fidelity of the portrait.

Such, fellow citizens, is James Ross of Pittsburgh—Can it be necessary, after this imperfect but faithful sketch of his character, that we should speak of the other candidates named for the office of governor? To which of them will it be pretended that such a character can apply? For which of them will qualifications so various, so excellent so admirably fitted to the correct discharge of the executive office, be claimed by their most zealous advocates?

Of Mr. SPAYD who, from his situation in our courts, is best known to the people of this county, it is but justice to avow that he is a citizen of estimable character and unimpeached integrity. But he has heretofore been a man of retired habits, whose pursuits have rather avoided than sought the paths of political experience. Once, we believe, he was elected a representative in Assembly for the county of Berks, and at the expiration of his first year, declined a re-election, through an aversion to scenes of political contention. His qualifications therefore for the first office in the state are certainly unknown and untried. Resting on no experience unascertained by any situation which could put them to the proof, we have no assurance for his pretensions, except the favorable opinion of his friends. In the office of president of the courts of this circuit, he has acquired a large portion of public esteem and confidence; but that he has filled a subordinate judicial office with respectability, we apprehend to be a slender evidence of his fitness for the office of governor. Why should he be removed from a station in which his usefulness is acknowledged? and the welfare of the commonwealth be put at hazard by placing him in one, so much more important, for which his competence is at best but conjectured?

Of the private character of SYMON SNYDER, we have no reason to say any thing, which should impeach his integrity as a citizen. As a public man, we have certainly no evidence that he possesses the abilities necessary to the station for which he is proposed---But we have ample evidence that he is the zealous disciple of political theories of most dangerous tendency, and hostile to the best principles of our republican government. In his legislative career, he has been the uniform supporter of the wildest and most violent measures which have been adopted or projected during the last six years, and which have threatened the prostration of our most sacred and valuable institutions. It should never be forgotten that only three years ago, the attempt to elect him to the office of governor was connected with the avowed intention to subvert our excellent constitution, in the formation of which he had himself assisted, and his approbation of which he had solemnly attested by his signature in common with the other members of the convention. The public indignation defeated, on that occasion, both his pretensions and the alarming projects of the faction who supported them. It cannot be doubted that the same views are still entertained, and that they are intended to be accomplished by the same medium. And it may surely be expected that the patriotism and good sense of the people of Pennsylvania will again interpose, effectually to prevent the success of such dangerous designs.

Of the political opinions of James Ross, the limits, to which it is proper we should confine ourselves, permit us only to say that he is not one of those who, by a destructive embargo, have subjected the produce of American industry to the amount of FORTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to perish for want of a market;—and who have involved the country in actual overwhelming distress for the sake of a fertile experiment or what is worse, for the gratification of a partial and inveterate animosity to one of the belligerent parties—Nor is he one of those who would climb into power to seize the emoluments of office by the destruction of that constitution which is at once our boast and our security; or by the subversion of the excellent judicial institutions which are the only protection for the liberty, the reputation, and the property of the citizen.

But he is a Federalist!—Yes, fellow citizens, James Ross is a Federalist of the Washington school---A Federalist on the principles which gave birth to the constitution of United States---on the principles which rescued America from anarchy at home and degradation abroad---on the principles which with astonishing rapidity, advanced our beloved country to an unexpected height of domestic prosperity, and gave us a respectable and imposing rank among nations---on the principles which have heretofore saved us from the malignant influence of that desolating spirit, which under a thousand varying shapes has swept the face of Europe with the besom Destruction---on the principles which alone, under God, can hereafter protect us from that iron despotism, under which one quarter of the earth groans in agony, and which threatens the liberty and repose of the civilized world.

Fellow citizens, we have endeavored to discharge the trust committed to us in the spirit of candor and sincerity. It is for you to decide on the merits and qualifications of the several candidates; and we pray that heaven will direct you to such a decision as shall promote the honor and happiness of our common country.

S. SITGREAVES,
JOHN EWING,
JOHN ARNDT.
JOHN HERSTER,
ROBERT TRAILL.

Easton, June 1, 1808.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 21, 1808.

At a numerous meeting of the freemen of the township of Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luserne, at the house of Silas Jackson, for the purpose of taking into consideration the several nominations for Governor which have been made in different parts of the state.

Ebenezer Bowman, was appointed chairman, and Peleg Tracy secretary.

Whereupon it was unanimously resolved, that JAMES ROSS of Pittsburgh, be supported for governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the next general election.

Also, resolved that a committee of five be appointed to correspond with other committees throughout the state, and to correspond with different persons throughout the county of Luzerne, recommending the foregoing resolution, whereupon Rosewell Welles, Lord Butler, Ebenezer Bowman, Charles Miner, and Thomas Dyer, were appointed the committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Luzerne Federalist.

Wilkesbarre, May 16, 1808.

EBENEZER BOWMAN, Chairman.
PELEG TRACY Secretary.

HONORABLE AVOWAL.

The following is selected from the Freeman's Journal, the leading newspaper of the Constitutional Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania. It contains sentiments worthy of honest men engaged in an honest cause.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

False reports contradicted, and Erroneous calculations corrected.

We have for some time past, been amused with the idle tales that have been industriously circulated, and even of hopes entertained by the adherents of Simon Snyder, that some of the constitutional republicans will vote for Snyder at the October election. If such are their hopes they will be most egregiously deceived. What! the *Constitutionalists!* the men who have for four years, nobly withstood every attempt of the Synderites to *overturn* the CONSTITUTION! THEY to *relinquish* their *principles* and to *skulk* in the *rear* of Simon's adherents, as *catspaws!* NO NEVER. If they had never acted from *conscientious* motives, the cause might be different. They might indeed then, be like the Camelion, and change every day. But such are *not* the constitutionalists of Pennsylvania. When their opponents were strong in power, and held the reigns of government; when proscription was the order of the day; when the terrors of the once-powerful Aurora were brandished over the heads of those *independent men*, who would not submissively bow to the mandates of self named leaders:—at this period it was, that the constitutionalists, assembled on the broad basis of the CONSTITUTION, and resolved to defend it, maugre all opposition. They succeeded. And can it be supposed that, in the moment of triumph, men of such independent minds can be wheedled and cajoled into the *rear-ranks* of their mortified and vanquished opponents, and become again subject to the whims and caprices of the same would be *taskmasters?* The idea is too ridiculous to be dwelt upon.

"*When the sky falls, we shall catch larks!*"

The Constitutionalists are not blind *partizans*. They seek the *substance*, and not the shadow, of *political good*. And we consider it as an insult to the hitherto unblemished rectitude of their hearts and to their understandings, to suppose even for a moment that they could be guilty of so gross a dereliction of principle, as to destroy their noble efforts during the last *four* years. If they did, *What then have they been contending for?* At no period would they be willing to trust the reins of government in the hands of *Mr. Snyder* and his *satellites*. In the present CRISIS of the World, it would be *madness!*

If *Mr. Snyder* felt their strong hand upon him in 1805, he will again feel it with additional weight in 1808.

No. III.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

IN my last, that law, which partially unvieled the sentiments of our government towards France, was slightly touched upon. On a recurrence to the debates of congress on this subject, it will be seen that the same jumble of nonsense, and the same arguments of unintelligibleness attended it, as have since marked its dreadful offspring the embargo. It has been the fate of these mysterious bills, to have flitted before the public eye, in every shape that French cunning could devise, or ministerial servility adopt; they never at first assumed the form our government wished; the end desired was always reached by gradual approach, and innumerable additions have always been found necessary before they have passed into operative acts. The many amendments which the clearance bill underwent, may be yet in the memory of some of us, and the embargo is too recent to have suffered a particle of its history to escape from the minds of our citizens, who are now beginning to groan beneath its horrible influence—What was the meaning of these circuitous paths by which they attained the consummation of their wishes? Why the great waste of time, and the still greater waste of money, consumed in establishing and strengthening acts that were unmeaning, and without force in themselves? Why all this trouble and expence in fortifying the constitutions of their rickety bantlings, which disgraced the manly powers of a republican government? Was it owing to the want of political foresight in the framers and advisers of the first *laws*, or rather of the *skeleton* of the first laws? Was it owing to an honest ignorance of diplomatic chicanery?—This suspicion, sir, would be doing too much injustice to the well known character of Jefferson's mind, and those of his assistants; were they even devoid of talent, they have been too long accustomed to the routine of administration and legislation to have committed such gross blunders; if they were really mistakes, they would have disgraced automatons; but, sir, there was no mistake in the case; every amendment was predesigned, and every supplement premeditated. To borrow the doctrine of a man,* who is no doubt a favorite author in the Jefferson school, and form our opinion on experiments and facts we have been well acquainted with, we must impute the evils of the late extraordinary legislative acts to the *heart* and not to the *head* of their instigator. We have known Jefferson long, and as the days of miracles are past, we must be more ready to ascribe the errors of his administration to his principles (or rather his want of principle) than to a want of genius; we therefore look upon the late indirect laws as the effect of design, and intended only to sound the people, and to see how much of Gallic insolence they would bear, under the sanction of Jeffersonian example.—Thus, sir, the law mentioned in my last, was thrown out for the examination of the citizens, and our government looked on at a distance to see with what sensations it was viewed; but before it was published it assumed many artful appearances, and weeks and treasure were consumed in its debate, that the ministerial party might play their tricks before the eyes of their constituents; and yet after a long debate and an immense expence, it passed into a law, sir, in the very shape which was first intended, and in which it might have passed on its first introduction; but the lines of the bill were too delicately traced to alarm the suspicion of Americans; it bore a verbal impartiality on its front, and the American farmer did not travel to the islands to ascertain its true intent; this knowlebge has burst upon him by degrees; sad experience has at length afforded an explanation.

The second act in the series, was proposed by Dr. Logan, in the senate, on the 20th Dec. 1805, one year, *exactly*, from the introduction of the clearance bill; when *this* was passed, it was no more intended to stand alone, than that the wild proposals of amendments should go into effect. No, sir, after a lapse of one year had glided by, the first moments were seized upon in the next session, to demonstrate our subserviency to Bonaparte, even at the expence of commercial prosperity. Logan, then, in the pursuance of this design, brought in a bill "suspending our intercourse with St. Domingo"—This law, from the confession of its proposer, is merely a second part of the "clearance bill," and founded on that very passage in the President's message, which gave rise to its forerunner; nothing had taken place in the mean time to render it necessary: the same reasons for its passage existed when the "clearance bill" was proposed as did now; for the President's message was the cause of the first, and Logan, in the beginning of his motion, gave the same message as the origin of his resolution Why then was not the law passed the session before, that the many thousands of dollars might have been spared, which were wasted on the tedious debate of the first law, which Logan now declares to be useless? Why was not the Domingo bill passed at once, as it was as necessary in 1805 as in 1806?—The answer is easy—It was well known, sir, that the American people would have started with indignation, at the sudden tresspass on their natural rights, and independence. Mr Jefferson and his *congressional* friends are well acquainted with human nature, and know that the proper method for usurpation, is by gradual encroachment. When the Romans made the *first* attack on the Achaean league, they did not demand its immediate annihilation; they only required that Sparta should be permitted to withdraw from the association: but this moderate request paved the way to its utter extinction a few years afterwards. On this principle, was the clearance bill passed, and the Domingo bill postponed, untill they saw how the first operated. It was well understood, sir, by the junto, that the clearance bill would never do; and suspicions were never better founded, than those which suppose the Domingo bill was ready prepared to be popped in as the public mind would admit of it. Logan thought the happy moment was arrived; he presumed that one year of French misstatement had tuned the public tone to suit an increase of French encroachments, and at this crisis a sacrifice of a most valuable commerce was demanded, and this sacrifice was granted—It was granted, and in a greater extent than appears to have been contemplated, in the first instance, by Logan himself; for his resolution went to prohibit the trade with the whole island of Domingo; but after its laying over and being canvassed from time to time until the 25th of February, it was then passed into a law, in a form sitill more favorable to France; for instead of excluding the inhabitants of the whole Island from trading with us, our vessels were permitted to sail to that small part of the Island occupied by Bonaparte's troops, and entirely prohibited from holding any intercourse with the greatest portion of it, and from which we could only expect to derive any advantage.—Thus, by the command of the French Tyrant, were the great mass of the people of St. Domingo deprived of a principal source of their subsistance; and the same command deprived the U. States of a source of wealth which, by every rule of justice and equity, they were entitled to. Such instances of subservience to other powers, I have, sir, read of in history; but then it was from very inferior and insignificant nations to others that were powerful and extended; such as was paid by the petty district of Tarrentum, or Carthage, while depressed, to the warlike mistress of the world; but I take upon me to say, that so extensive a government as that of the United States, and one that might be so powerful, submitting to be directed by such a creature as he, who styles himself Emperor of the French, is unprecedented in tradition, unexampled in history!—Recollect, sir, when I say that this was done by the command of Bonaparte, I do not make bare assertion; I do not depend on what may be distorted into federal misstatements; I should conceive myself unprepared indeed, sir, if the mere opinions of the federal party were the only instruments I had to produce to the world; for however great weight these might have in my own breast, yet I well know, that in the open field of disquisition and argument, they are as unfair as insufficient; I mean therefore to give the words of the ruling party, and not only this, but of the most influential men of this party, the bosom friends of the Administration. In the first place then, Smith of Maryland, in the words of his speech quoted before, gives it as his opinion that the law never was canvassed from a principle of national justice, but solely at the suggestion of French will. "Has the gentleman (says he) produced any "document, to shew that France is not *satisfied* with what has been done? Does the gentleman know of any new complaint? I know "of none, and therefore think it fair to presume that France has been fully satisfied "with the law that has been passed."—Here, then, Gen. S Smith has confessed as far as was necessary for his purposes, that French injunctions were the foundations of both resolutions.—But this confession is an imperfect shadow, compared with that of Dr. Mitchell, immediately after him—"For my part (said the Dr.) "I think the St. Domingo commerce is no "great thing in itself; but I dislike the idea of "forbidding it at the *command* of a *foreign* "*power*; it is not for us to legislate at the nod or "bidding of any nation; I hope we understand "business better than to register edicts for "them. If we agree to interdict this intercourse, we may at the next session be informed that we ought to withdraw from some "other port or region."—Thus again, sir, in the heat of argument, was there a confession of the influence of the French government over our councils; it came from a person who must have known, for doctor Mitchell is confessedly the intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson; no doubt the doctor was sorry enough afterwards for what he had said, particularly after the law had passed; but the words had flowed from his lips and remain on the journals of congress, as a monument of the disgrace of the present administration; and there they shall remain, until some indignant spirit, under a future administration, shall forever expunge the record of shame!

The President's message, on which the two late laws were founded, declare that depredations of the most serious nature were committing on our trade in the West-Indies, and that personal insult was daily offered to individuals trading in that quarter; the expectation then of the American people of course was highly excited; something energetic and manly was expected; the public breast was all agitation—*parturiunt montes*—what is the issue? Not even a ridiculous mouse, but a cringing spaniel licks the base of the French throne; Dr. Logan brings forward a bill surrendering our best national rights, and sacrificing a commerce which greatly assisted in circulating wealth through the United States, to the great emolument of the labouring part of the community; this bill underwent a severe *verbal* opposition, for as it so palpably gave up some of the most uncontested laws of nations, even some of Jefferson's friends, thought the glaring impropriety of the motion would too seriously alarm their constituents, they, therefore, offered some faint arguments against its adoption; the success of the motion appeared wavering, when the President laid before Congress two letters of the French ambassador Turreau, and two from Talleyrand; these letters, sir, I believe, (and the belief must call forth a sigh from the American bosom) decided the success of Logan's bill; it was soon after passed in a form specified *in fact* in Talleyrand's second letter to Gen. Armstrong. These letters are in a style grossly insulting to American dignity, and though rather more urbane, no doubt served as precedents for Champagny's late insolent epistle.

The facts relative to this law have now been stated; by it we lost an immensely valuable commerce which served to pour a great increase of revenue into our treasury, and to enlarge the sources of circulating riches through the interior of America; though ostensibly the loss fell on the merchants, yet I presume the embargo has convinced the farmers that the loss of the merchant will ultimately be their loss; the prosperity of one will reflect on the other, and when one is injured the other feels the blow.

In my next I shall attempt a cursory investigation into the right of the French government in making those demands, and the obligation on ours of granting them; when facts are as I have stated, and if this right and obligation did not exist, surely every American must anxiously look forward to a change of measures.

FABIUS.

* *Hume, on Miracles.*

CIVICK HONOURS.

Yesterday a publick dinner was given in Salem, to the Hon TIMOTHY PICKERING as a small tribute of respect for his character, and of gratitude for his long, faithful and ill requited services to his native country. He was escorted to Salem, from his farm in the vicinity, by a numerous and respectable cavalcade, as an evidence in the face of day of attachment and confidence. This tribute of respect does great honor to the inhabitants of Salem, the native place of Col. Pickering. Many of those who render it, have been eye-witnesses of the conduct, and are intimately acquainted with the whole life of the Patriot and the statesman. Such a feast is emphatically a feast of reason.

Salem Gaz.

To the Editor of the Frederick-Town Herald.

SIR,—As improper representations have gone abroad relating to what has passed between Gen. Dearborn and myself, I beg you to give publicity to the enclosed.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP B. KEY.

May 25th, 1808.

SIR,

Two young gentlemen have been recommended by me as officers in the army about to be raised. A member of our House has this morning come to my seat and informed me that you told him in conversation, that it was of no use to have recommendations from such men as Key.

I did not flatter myself as possessing weight or influence, but representing a respectable district to which those gentlemen belonged, I could not withhold with propriety my approbation of their merit—To pay no weight to my recommendation might be proper, but to speak of it in the terms represented to me is at least indecorous. I wish to know, sir, if you have used the language related to me as above stated, and that with the candor of a gentleman you disclose the meaning of the terms used in relation to me—Major Lewis will receive your written explanation.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP B. KEY.

Hon. Gen. Dearborn,
Sec'ry of War, &c. &c.
Representative Chamber,
25th April, 1808.

I this day delivered Gen. Dearborn the original of which the above is a copy—He declined answering it in writing, but observed that his objections to Mr. Key were not of a personal but of a political nature—That he did not respect recommendations from those who had opposed this country, and who he believed possessed monarchial tendencies, (such for instance as the Essex Junto,) and that he considered Mr. Key of that description.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

April 25th, 1808.

SIR,

Your having declined a written answer to my letter this morning, compelled me to resort to your verbal communications to Major Lewis—I consider your insinuations of my possessing monarchial tendencies as a frivolous pretext wholly destitute of truth.

Your obedient servant,
PHILIP B. KEY.

Gen. Dearborn.

Washington, 26th April, 1808.

SIR,

When I last wrote to you, I had not seen your extraordinary letter to General Smith on the subject of army appointments, a copy of which I found on my return from the country, had been sent me—I had at first supposed that your observations flowed from thoughtlessness, from garrulity, rather than from an intention to injure—but your silence to my last letter, and your letter to Gen. Smith give to your original observations a very different complexion—That you should have consulted Gen. Smith, an old revolutionary soldier, or any other respectable individual in order to lay before the President full information of fit characters for military commissions, was certainly correct and proper—but to endeavor to form a caucus out of the delegation in Congress to be composed of a *senator* and *such* members as *he* thought proper to consult, and still more to place the state of Delaware, while her own senator was present, under the protection of a senator from Maryland, was an infraction of the principles of Republicanism as gross, as it is obvious—to shift the responsibility of selection from yourself as the head of a department, and to vest the power of selection and nomination to appointments for both states in any senator and select caucus was an open violation of the constitution, which never contemplated that its high officers should screen themselves by giving patronage and power to *those* who are irresponsible, and who in the course of events may be called upon to act judicially on such officers conduct—flattering as power and patronage are, there are terms on which honest men scorn their acceptance; and if I am rightly informed Gen. Smith and those who met, with honor to themselves and respect to the constitution, refused to make the nominations as requested by your letter—I have been informed and believe it, that Mr. Giles and such of the Virginia delegates as met, also refused under their letter to make the nominations required.

When I connect this letter with your declaration to Major Lewis, and your first rude observation respecting me, and with the knowledge I have of other parts of your conduct, I am satisfied you intended, as far as in you lay, to *proscribe me*.—That you have suffered unfounded suspicions and illiberal prejudices to influence your conduct towards me, for which I feel all the contempt it necessarily inspires.

We are utter strangers to each other—you personally know nothing of me, nor of my political sentiments; and yet in contempt of decency, and total disregard of truth, you have, sir, presumptuously said that I possessed monarchial tendencies. These expressions spoken of me by you, in the situation in which we stand, I consider as an act of official insolence. The crisis of our public affairs is interesting, and in proportion as it is interesting does the malignity of your observation appear, which would represent me as not attached to the constitution and government of my country. This falshood and slander I repel with disdain.

What is meant by your saying that you consider me of the description of the Essex Junto, I do not distinctly comprehend, perhaps it is some phantom that haunts your imagination;

but the suggestion that I am attached to monarchy, is the low and vulgar cant, the watch word of party, despised by men of sense, but in the frequent use of which, weak men fancy they become patriots, and designing ones find an interest.

I have been pretty full with you; because you most wantonly stepped out of the path of propriety to attack me, in a rude indecorus manner, without cause or colour of provocation, and you have endeavored to cover that rudeness by imputing to me sentiments which I despise. I therefore expect you will yet do me and yourself justice by an unqualified retraction of your expressions, or failing to do so, I shall publicly on all occasions speak of you as an unprincipled calumniator. Mr. Tayloe, who delivers this will on my behalf receive any communication you think proper to make.

I am sir,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP B. KEY.

George-town, 13th May, 1805.

I this day tendered the above letter to Gen. Dearborn, sealed and addressed from Mr. Key to Gen. Dearborn, which letter he refused to receive—I informed him it was one from Mr. Key, who had felt himself much injured and consequently demanded a retraction of sentiments that had been spoken to his injury. Gen. Dearborn replied that he was not sensible of having done an injury to Mr. Key (as he intend none) and therefore thought an apology was unnecessary and consequently declined to give one, still persisting in the refusal to receive the letter. In course of conversation Gen. Dearborn intimated his opinion that Mr. Key possessed sentiments as he thought that lessened the value of his recommendations, at the same time admitting that he had little or no acquaintance with Mr. Key.

JOHN TAYLOE.

May 15th, 1808.

BEDFORD, *June 7.*

We are informed that the trials of *Joseph Gouzales* and *John Patterson*, for the robbery of HENRY PETERSON, came on last week at Somerset, before president Young and his associates.—Both were convicted.—Patterson pleaded guilty. Before sentence, the prisoners made their confessions, differing in no respect except that each declared that he engaged in the crime at the instigation of the other. Their intention was to murder Peterson for his money—which amounted to ten dollars by Petterson's account, and five as declared by the prisoners. They had travelled with him from the Susquehanna—When on the Allegheny, Gouzales, by his confession, seized Peterson by the collar---dragged him four or five paces from the road---while Paterson beat him on the head with a stone---and Gouzales then with a large hooked knife (which was produced on trial) cut seven or eight gashes across Peterson's throat——They then left him for dead, and taking the money, fled with such trepidation, said Gouzales, that he fell several times on the stones.

Patterson is twenty-eight years of age---said he was born in the island of Minorca---that his grand-father was an Englishman---that he entered the United States' service at Naples, in the Constitution frigate, and continued in that service three years.

Gouzales is of about the same age---said he was born near New-Orleans, and had likewise been three or four years in the United States naval service.

The criminals were sentenced by the court to ten years confinement in the penitentiary---Gouzales one half, and Patterson one tenth of that time in the solitary cells.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 8.*

Dispatches from our Minister at the court of St. James, were received on Tuesday, per the Liverpool Packet, arrived at New-York.

Extract of a private letter, dated Paris, Feb. 24, 1808.

"Formerly, the American ministers here, as representatives of a sister republic, were received at the audienes, and in the circles of our rulers, before all the ambassadors of princes; at present, the most petty agent of the most petty or upstart prince precedes Armstrong, who, on all occasions, is treated more *cavalierement* than the supplicating deputies of the conquered and beggared Hanse towns. Our emperor never addresses this member of a sovereign people, but with an *hauteur* of manner and contempt of expression seldom experienced by his lowest valet. One time he tells him harshly: "I am offended with *those who employ you*; why do they hesitate arming against England; do they doubt of my power of crushing *(eeraser)* both America and Britain? Tell them not to abuse longer my moderation." At another time, he has been heard to ask, with a tone of command, "why do not *those who employ you* here, recall their other agents from England, and order away the English agents from America? I will, I repeat again, suffer *no more* neutrals; all states represented in England, or enduring English agents, will be considered as the enemies of the *great nation*" At the last levee he passed several times by Armstrong, without noticing him either by bowing or scraping. But just when the levee was over, and with his imperial back half turned to this ambassador of an *independent* state, he bawled out: "How dare your writers make free with a sovereign of my power; tell *those who employ you*, that they shall be responsible to me for the licentiousness of your presses, as well as for the audacity of your scribblers. The age of equality is past, and that of vengeance approaches; the impertinence of your levellers is insupportable any longer." The situation of Armstrong, you may therefore perceive, is not very enviable; and though he personally does every thing in his power to flatter Napoleon, and to court or *purchase* the good wishes of our ministers and imperial favourites, should the American government not soon declare war against England, his zeal and his sacrifices, no more than his cringing, will preserve him from a visit to the Temple, or at least to Verdun, where the crews of several American ships, captured and condemned, are already prisoners of war."

LATE FROM SPAIN.

By Mr. Gray's vessel, which has arrived at Salem, from Spain, his Catholic Majesty's Consul in Boston, received files of the Gazette of Madrid, to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bordeaux. On the road, he was met by the ambassador from the New-King of Spain—who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The Emperor informed that he would give him audience in the first city at which he might stop. The ambassador was necessitated to change his carriage, to endeavor to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bordeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favor of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria, (which is 155 miles N. of Madrid, and 82 S. E. of Bilboa,) to meet the Emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the King with the Emperor's neice, will be solemnized—and the coronation take place.

The prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—and nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as concerned with him.

IMPORTANT.—The Baltimore N. American, received by this day's mail, contains the following article:—

"The following information was laid before the Underwriters this day by a respectable merchant of this city.—

"That by the French Emperor's special order of the 27th January last, emanating from himself, not published or promulgated, nor otherwise made known at Hamburgh, than by a verbal message from the French Custom-house there to the consignee of the ship Juniata, of this port, about the fifteenth of March, the cargo of this ship with others in a similar predicament, *was definitively confiscated, and the greatest part of it ordered to be transported by land to Paris*, to be sold there for consumption. And the Tribunal of Prizes was ordered not to take cognizance of any claims for these cargoes."

We entertain very little doubts of the veracity of the accounts lately received of the confiscation of American property in Hamburgh. In corroboration of them, we learn, that capt. Woodside, of the ship Julius Henry, belonging to Baltimore, has just returned, who informs, that the whole of his cargo had been declared forfeited, and part of it had actually been sent into France, for consumption—Vessels, under similar circumstances, would share the same fate; and Bonaparte, from whom all these acts of outrage directly emanate, had ordered the council of prizes not to admit of any appeal or hearing in these cases!

Latest from Europe.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"NEW-YORK, June 7.

"We have just time to inform you, that the ship Liverpool Packet, Capt. Parsons, is arrived in 40 days from Liverpool. She sailed the 27th of April, and we have London papers to the 25th, inclusive—Liverpool of the 27th. The most important news in these papers is, the arrival of the Statira, with Mr. Rose on board, in twenty-one days from the Chesapeake. Mr. Rose reached London on the 23d of April, and the papers abound in speculations on the subject; but though, on his arrival, a Cabinet Council was called, nothing was positively known.

"On the 27th of April, the day the Liverpool packet sailed, a report was current, that the American Packet Osage, had been stopped in France, in consequence of her having been boarded by a British cruizer. This, it is said, was expected to be the cause of her not arriving in England; and the news of her detension was so confidently stated, that our informant says it was generally believed

"Another extensive expedition was on the eve of sailing from England (including 20,000 troops) but its destination was a profound secret."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Liverpool, April 27.*

"I have just time to inform you, that the Statesman of this day (a copy of which I could not procure in time) stops the press at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, to state the arrival of Mr. Nourse from France, and that General Armstrong had left Paris. The above you may depend upon as authentic. It is not known whether Mr. A is recalled and another minister left in his place, or whether this step is to be considered as war with France—This will be better known on your side the water."

Letters by the Perseverance, in 43 days from Tonningen, (arrived at Baltimore) mention, that all the American property some time since sequestered at Hamburgh had been CONFISCATED *by special order of the Emperor!* (not by the council of prizes) and ordered to Paris; waggons had been employed for the conveyance of the same.

The emperor of France, Napoleon, arrived at Bayonne the 14th April.

The 4th of July

Will be *celebrated* at the *POINT* by the Federal and Constitutional Republicans. Those who wish to partake of the entertainment will please to leave their names as early as convenient with *Robert Spencer*, *Samuel Peebles*, or *Robert Campbell.*

SECOND CLASS

Presbyterian Church Lottery.

THE MANAGERS inform the public that said LOTTERY will positively commence Drawing on the 5th July next.—A few Tickets are for sale.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Wm. PORTER,
} Managers

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1808.

PROSPECTUS
OF
PIKE's EXPEDITIONS

To the sources of the Mississippi, and thro' the western parts of Louisiana, to the sources of the Osage, Arkensaw, Kans, La Platte, and rivers.

Performed by orders of the government of the United States, during the years 1805, 1806 and 1807.

Also, a TOUR *through the internal parts of New Spain, when* conducted *through those provinces by order of the captain general, in the year* 1807.

THIS work will be prepared for the press by Major Z. M. PIKE. It will be divided into three parts, *but comprized in one volume, large octavo.*

PART THE FIRST,

Will contain a Journal of the Voyage to the Source of the Mississippi, made in the years 1805 and 6; also a dissertation on the trade, views and interest of the N. W. Company, within the limits of the United States; including remarks on the north-west boundary line, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, and an account of the Aborigines of the country through which the expedition passed; with statistical tables of their population, force, &c. together with remarks on the soil, rivers, and productions, animal and vegetable—and meteorological tables.

PART SECOND,

Will contain the Journal of the expedition from St. Louis, Louisiana, to the source of the Osage river, and to the Osage towns—thence to the Kans river and Pawnee nation—to the Arkensaw river—down said river to where it disembogues into the Mississippi, [by one part of the troops under Lt. Wilkinson]—to the source of the Arkensaw—La Platte—Fiere Juan—and Rio del Norte rivers; with remarks of all the facts relative to the country which were deemed interesting, particularly those which detail the number and present state of the Aborigines.

PART THIRD,

Will contain a Journal of major Z. M. Pike, through the interior provinces of New Spain—by New Mexico—through Santa Fe, the capital of that province—Biscay—Cogquilla—Senora and Texas. Also, a geographical, topographical, and political account of those provinces; including observations on the soil and climate, and on the manners, morals, customs, &c. of the inhabitants.

With complete charts of the Mississippi, from St. Louis, to its source—of all the interior parts of Louisiana from the Mississippi east, and the chain of Cordillaries, or rocky mountains west, and the La Platte north, and the Red River south.—Also, of all the interior provinces of New Spain, from Louisiana to the Vice Royalty, and the Pacific Ocean, Gulph of California, and the Atlantic Ocean or Gulph of Mexico.—Also a sketch of the Vice Royalty.

The work will be put to press immediately, and published as soon as the engravings can be completed, which will probably be in three months. It will contain about 400 octavo pages, and will be well printed on fine wove paper.—Price to subscribers three dollars, in boards, payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received at this office; and by C. and A. Conrad and Co. Philadelphia; Conrad, Lucas and Co. Baltimore; Somervelle and Conrad, Petersburgh; Bonsal, Conrad and Co. Norfolk; and by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to the publishers by the 1st of October next. *June 1, 1808.*

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evening during the season, at the house of

LEWIS WARNER,
In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

June 20, 1808.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*

M'Candless & Cochran,

Have just received from Maysville, Ken. a quantity of

CORDAGE,

Viz—Bed Cords, Plough Lines, White and Tarred Ropes; also, Manufactured and Spun Tobacco, and a few tons Pig Lead, which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.

They have for sale Cotton Cards, by the box—Whiskey and Country Gin, by the barrel.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

New Medical and Drug Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOCTOR DAWSON

HAS opened a *Medical and Drug Store*, in the new brick house adjoining the Bear Tavern, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh: where he has for sale, a general and complete assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery,* &c. of the latest importations, which being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR DAWSON has received a medical education in Ireland, and attended at the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, since his arrival in the United States.

From his experience in hospitals, and in private practice, as a physician and surgeon, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to consult him:—He has devoted much time to the *investigation* and *cure* of the *diseases peculiar to women and children.*

☞ *Practitioners of physic will find it worth their attention to purchase from him, as his drugs and medicines are of the very best descriptions.*

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, and George Wallace, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th day of April, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are on then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 14th June, 1808.

NOTICE.

As the subscriber intends going to Philadelphia on the first of July next, he earnestly requests all those indebted to him to call and pay off their respective balances before that time, as he intends purchasing an assortment of the best and most fashionable cloths, cassimers, waistcoatings, &c. for the accommodation of his friends and customers. Orders from any distant parts will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. JOHN BAIRD,
Merchant Taylor.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1808.

N. B. He also informs his friends and customers that he has received the latest London Fashions.

NOTICE.

AT the time of the subscriber's removal from Allegheny county, a quantity of YARN remained in his possession, which he had coloured for different persons, and which he left with Mr. George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, to be returned to the owners; a quantity of this Yarn still remains in the possession of Mr. Sutton, the subscriber requests that the owners will come and pay the expences to Mr. Sutton and take away the Yarn in one month from this date, or it will be sold for to defray them.

JACOB HUMBERT.

June 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there are County and Road Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land, in Allegheny county, This is therefore to give Notice, that said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be sold for the same as soon as the law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to EBENEZER DENNY, Treasurer of said county, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
} Commissioners.

Attest.

L. STEWART, Clk.

June 10, 1808. 4w.

HARPER & WILKINSON,
At the corner of Third & Market streets,
Have received an elegant assortment of
MUSLINS,
consisting of figured and plain
Leno, Cambricks, Jaconetts, Book,
India Mulls, &c.
Also a quantity of
SCOTCH CAMBRICKS.
Pittsburgh, *April* 18, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.
At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*
Copper and Tin Manufactures,
in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.
STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.
It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.
*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.
☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.
He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.
A large Tract of Land,
in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh PRESLEY NEVILL

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand
Cut and Hammered Nails
of every description, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.
He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every kind; orders for which will be punctually attended to.
Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.
He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.
JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

JOSEPH DAVIS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.
which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.
☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*
All persons indebted to him by bond, note or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,
Containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, esq. and others. This tract is handsomely situated, well watered, and must strike the fancy of every person desirous of purchasing either for pleasure or profit. There are thirty acres cleared and under good fence. An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to
JOHN M'DONALD, jr.
Pittsburgh, *April* 19, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BLANK CHECKS,
Elegantly printed, on good paper.

TO BE LET,
A Two story Brick House and Kitchen, In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.
Also to be Let, for one or more years, A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,
A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.
Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.
A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.
One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.
Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.
Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.
Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.
One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.
Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.
Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH DAVIS.
March 1, 1808.
N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

FOR SALE.
By the subscriber, an assortment of
LEATHER,
Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.
WM. GORMLY.
Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.
In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.
In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.
For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.
3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.
May 7, 1808. tf

STOP THE THIEF.
One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Stolen from the subscriber living in Cumberland, Alleghany county, state of Maryland, on the night of the 28th of April last, a dark bay Horse, with a large star in his forehead, shod before, he is a little Cat-ham'd, high weathers, ten years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, an excellent horse for the geers, and both trots and paces; the villain's name is William Due, he is about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went away an old blue sailors jacket, an old pair of velvet overhals, and an old pair of white stockings; he has before broke Cumberland jail twice, and it is expected he has made to Zanesville in the state of Ohio where his wife, father and brothers live. I will give twenty dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horse and thief if delivered at Cumberland jail.
HENRY STONE.
May 5th, 1808.

M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, (in addition to their stock on hand) in *Market Street*, between Third and Fourth streets, next door to Mr. Riddle's, a handsome and general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved Country Produce.
Pittsburgh, March 16, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,
On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.
For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.
JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

Green Tree Tavern
FOR SALE,
And possession given any time after the first day of April next.
THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of
JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.
Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

A NUMBER OF COMPLETELY FINISHED
COPPER STILLS,
OF different sizes, from 35 to 125 gallons, made of the best Copper, by an excellent workman at the Copper-smith business, are ready for purchasers, who wish to have them immediately, at the Coppersmith and Tinplate-working Shop, in Fourth street, near the jail, and next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly John Hamsher's shop,) and now carried on by the widow EVE HAMSHER, where all kinds of COPPER WORK is made in the best and neatest manner, and at the usual low price; likewise a quantity of well manufactured
TIN WARE,
ready for purchasers, at the usual low price.
Purchasers will receive a generous discount for cash paid in hand.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

A HORSE LOST.
STRAYED or Stolen from a farm on the Coal Hill, about the first inst. a bright bay HORSE, long and slim made, six or seven years old, sixteen hands high, three white feet, and a white stripe on his forehead, thin in flesh, had just before he went away been cured of the scratches, which gave him the appearance of being off a long journey. A reward of *Five Dollars* will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber, and all reasonable charges paid. O. ORMSBY.
Pittsburgh, May, 30, 1808.

STRAYS
Entered with the subscriber woodranger, to wit:—one Sorrel Horse, 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, has a star in his forehead, heavy mane and tail and paces—also a Sorrel Mare, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a large blaze in her face, trots, shod before, with a scar on her near hip. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.
JOHN BELL.
Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, May 21, 1808.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of Land of 294 acres, belonging to the heirs of Alexander Craig, dec. situate on the Monongahela river, 2 miles and a half above Elizabeth town; on the premises are a good two story log house, stable and other out houses, and between 40 and 50 acres of cleared land, of which about 14 acres is meadow, and more may be made with a small expence. The quality of this land is of the first rate, the situation is excelled by few, the neihbourhood good, and places of public worship and mills convenient. The terms of payment will be made easy, and the price reasonable. For particulars of sale apply to the subscriber at Craig's Ferry, opposite Pittsburgh.
JOHN CALDWELL.
May 23, 1808. tf.

Just arrived, and for Sale,
AT
T. Cromwell's Commission Store,
50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.
Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

JUST RECEIVED,
BY ANTHONY BEELEN,
Front-street, an additional supply of
PINK, buff and blue gingams,
Plaid silks, Mantua ribbons,
Callicoes,
Silk and cotton laces,
Muslins, of various description,
Sarcenets, leno and spider net vandykes,
Bedtickings,
Philadelphia, Morocco, plain and spangled kid slippers,
Split, straw and Leghorn bonnets and hats,
Gentlemen's beaver, castor, patent and water proof, and summer hats,
Room and entry paper hanging with bordering,
Ironmongery,
Olives, sweet oil, prunes, figs, &.
3000 lbs. best green coffee,
4 boxes white Havanna sugar,
3 boxes brown do. do.
A quantity of Long's sickles,
And a good assortment of Castings.
All which he will sell low for Cash.
Pittsburgh, *May* 2, 1808.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by the *Insurance Company of North America*, in the city of Philadelphia, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss, or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. It is expected that a measure so admirably calculated to give security to property, and at so trifling an expence, will be generally resorted to. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.
THOMAS WILSON, *Agent for the Insurance Co. of N. America.*
Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1808.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.